SHIP STAMPS OF THE WORLD

By Joseph Ward

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The stamps described herein as "ship stamps" are of all types, some showing sailboats, some pleasure craft, others canoes, and still others merchant carriers, and lastly and most prominent in the eye of the public is the battleship. These stamps date from 1847 to the present year (1920). Some types represent single stamps, while others represent sets, an issue, or a number of issues, as in the case of British Guiana. One reason for the sailboat appearing on so many of the stamps is that various colonies at the time of founding put this form of nautical conveyance on their seals and when it came time for them to issue currency and stamps this device was reproduced. This is true of Costa Rica, North Borneo, Bermuda, British Guiana, as well as others. Without doubt the Columbian anniversary celebrations held in this country and Latin-American lands have aided us to a great extent by their commemorative issues.

Ship stamps have been put in use more in the last thirty-five years than previous. Of that number of years only six have been passed by without some country issuing new ship stamps.

Also the writer wishes to call attention to the following:—

The descriptions of the 1900 stamps of Cameroons, Carolines, German New Guinea, Kiautschou, Marschall and Marianna, German Southwest Africa, German East Africa, German Samoa, and Togo, are to be found under the heading of "German Colonies". This is done to avoid covering the same ground so many times unnecessarily.

The Prince Henry the Navigator and Vasco da Gama stamps of Azores, Macao, Maderia, Portuguese Africa, Portuguese India, and Timor are passed over entirely. A full account of these stamps is to be found in Portugal.

For like reasons, the stamps of Labuan have been left out entirely.

United States.—From our own local issues we get our three first varieties. The East River P. O. management in 1850 issued valueless labels of two general types. The first shows a three mast schooner above which is the wording "East River P. O.", below "23 Avenue D". The second type used on the two remaining values picture a one funnelled steamship, with three masts, two forward and one aft. On both of these stamps the wording above the picture is the same but the lower inscriptions on each differs. On the first it reads "23 Avenue D", while on the second it reads "18 Avenue D."

The second and last local issue to favor us is the Essex Letter Despatch and the stamps of this company have for the main feature of design a ship of similar lines as the one used by the East River P. O. The words "Essex Letter Express" appear at the top and two sides. At the bottom is the value, two cents. The color of this stamp is vermilion.

The regular issue of 1869 has favored us, in that the twelve cent value shows a mail steamer.

As might be expected, some of the stamps of the special set issued with the opening of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, pictured the ships of Columbus. The two cent value shows the Genoese navigator landing, and in the background can be seen the ships. The three cent value pictures the flagship of Columbus, the Santa Maria, in mid-ocean, while the four cent shows the entire fleet of three in the same formation as they were in the moment that land was first sighted. They are the Santa Maria, Nina, and Pinta. All these commemorative stamps were taken from paintings or other works of art. The first mentioned was taken from a painting by Vanderlyn, now in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. The three cent design was taken from a Spanish engraving, as was the last named.

The Trans-Mississippi Exposition held at Omaha in 1898 was to inform the people outside of the rapid growth

of that great valley. Of course, to form some comparison, they had to picture something to show the early exploration and settlement of the region. It seemed perfectly fitting that the first white visitor should have first place on the stamps. He was Pere Marquette, and is shown on the one cent value preaching to the Illinois Indians from a boat. The scene is placed on the upper Mississippi, near the present cities of Saint Paul and Minneapolis, and the time:—late spring of 1673. The painting from which this design was taken was executed by Lamprecht and is now in the possession of Marquette College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Pan-American Exposition held at Buffalo, New York, in 1901, was to show the progress of means of transportation and of course it was necessary to consider the lake and ocean carriers. The first is shown on the one cent black and green stamp. It has but one funnel and the pilot house is well forward. The stamp is labelled "Fast Lake Navigation". The American liner is shown on the ten cent light brown and black. The steamship presents a starboard bow, lapped by a rising wave. Below the picture is the inscription "Fast Ocean Navigation".

In commemoration of the founding of Jamestown three hundred years before, an exposition was held at that Virginian city in 1907. As in the case of previous celebrations and expositions, special stamps were issued. The first stamp, one cent green, displayed a picture of Captain John Smith, the colony's guide, while the second shows his landing in 1607, taken from an old print. The small boats are in plain view, while the larger ships are seen in the background. Below the scene is the legend on a scroll "Founding of Jamestown 1607".

The Hudson Fulton celebration held at Albany, New York, was to commemorate two events:—First, the 300th anniversary of the discovery and navigation of the Hudson River, and second the centennial of the first steamship in America tried out on this river. The stamp is a page of history itself. In the background is seen an Indian canoe, with several occupants. Next is shown Hendrick Hudson's ship the "Half Moon", and lastly, Fulton's "Clermont". On the left-hand side of the stamp is seen the New Jersey Palisades.

Prior to the opening of the Panama Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, the U. S. Post Office put on sale a special set of stamps to announce its opening. On the one cent value is placed the head of Balboa, while on the second is pictured a grand enlargement of his idea, the Panama Canal, in which is seen in one lock a warship, while a merchant ship is leaving another. Native scenery is shown on the sides. The two cent stamps were first issued to postmasters January 18, 1913.

With the coming of the parcel post service the department issued special stamps to be used in connection with it. They were of such designs as to enlighten the public of how Uncle Sam handled and carried his mail and parcel post. The rural and city carrier is shown, also the aeroplane and auto, to say nothing of the steamship and train. A street carrier is pictured at his labors, also a clerk on the mail floor. The ship type is the only one interesting to us, and appears on the ten cent value. The stamp is carmine in color, as was the rest of the issue. The design shows a steamship and mail tender. Above the ship "U. S. Parcel Post", below "10 cents".

The 1898 or Spanish-American War Revenues have as a main feature of design a representation of the ill-fated U. S. S. Maine, which was blown up in the harbor of Havana by Spanish authorities while on a peaceful errand to that port. The issue consisted of two sets, documentary and proprietary. The first ranges in value from one-half cent to eighty and consisted of 11 values. The latter set consisted of 12 values, ranging from one-eighth of a cent to five.

The Pilgrim Commemorative stamps were first placed on sale in Washington, D. C., on December 21st. In Philadelphia on the 23rd, and Chicago the 27th. They seemed to have reached the collectors all over the U. S., altho in some places philatelists had to be content with but a few specimens of each stamp.

As heralded the stamps consist of three values; 1c green displaying "The Mayflower"; 2c rose carmine, "The Landing of the Pilgrims"; and the 5c in blue picturing the "Signing of the Compact".

The stamps are 1 1/16 x 3/4 inches. The border designs are the same on all three. Across the top are the words "Pilgrim Tercentenary", while right below at each side are the dates "1620" and "1920". The American and English mayflowers are shown in vertical panels at the extreme ends. The numerals of denomination are at lower corners with the word "Cent" or "Cents" between.

The familiar legend "U. S. Postage" is conspicuous by its absence. This

caused comment at once, and there were rumors that because of this "error" the stamps were to be recalled. Washington however declared, "There is no reason for recalling the Pilgrim", while a line further on informed us that, "There is no necessity for the name."

The "Good Ship Mayflower" on the one cent value served as an inspiration for the following: (from the pen of a newspaper poet)

I met the Mayflower sailing
  Upon a penny sea;
The doughty vessel hailing,
  I asked what news might be.

"Affairs are going badly,"
  The woeful Pilgrims cried,
"And we are thinking sadly
  We never should have tried.

"No longer are we chipper,
  And heavy are our fears;
With Burleson for skipper
  We may not land for years."

Argentine Republic.—The issue of Oct. 12th, 1892, was to commemorate the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The special stamps were of two values: two centavos, light blue; and five centavos, dark blue. The official decree that authorized the issue of the stamps read:—

"Buenos Aires, Sept. 12, 1892.

In commemoration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America, the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, of the Argentine Republic, Decrees:

Art. 1. The 12th of October next there will be placed in circulation throughout the Republic a single type of postage stamps of two values to commemorate the discovery of America.

Art. 2. Correspondence deposited that day may be franked with the postage stamps noted in the previous article.

Art. 3. The postage stamps will have the values of two and five centavos. They will represent the three caravels of Columbus' fleet at the moment land was sighted. Above will be inscribed the words "Republica Argentine." On the left side the date "12 October, 1492", and on the right side the date "12 October, 1892", below at each side will appear the value of the postage stamp. The printing will be done in two shades of blue ink.

Art. 5. A note will be sent the very eminent artist Sr. Eduardo de Martino, thanking him for the design which contributed to the making of the Columbian postage stamp.

(Signed)
C. Carles."

These Columbian stamps were in great demand, as the following, taken from a publication of that time, shows. The article itself is headed "A Stamp Issue at Buenos Aires". It reads:—

"On the occasion of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America there was issued on the 12th of October last, two stamps which were in use only one day, the day of issue. This issue produced at Buenos Aires a wholly unexpected result. Both dealers and collectors went wild over them. They counted on buying a large supply, but the Post Office in order to prevent a corner decided to sell only one sheet of fifty stamps to a person. There were 400,000 at hand, but the Post Office did not count on the public. The Post Office ordinarily opens at 8 A. M., but by 5.30 a crowd had gathered around the doors and at 7.30 had broken open one of the doors. The Chief Clerk decided then to start the sale of stamps, from 14 windows. But this did not remedy the situation, for those who got stamps at one window went to another and made a general commotion. The police after getting help from the outside succeeded in driving out the mob and clearing the office. When order was established the sale of stamps again commenced, this time only ten copies of each to a customer. At 2.30 the sale ended; the stamps were sold out.

Half the printing was sent to the provinces, where they were greedily seized by everyone.

In the streets of Buenos Aires the urchins, who had gotten through the jam, sold the stamps for 50 cents, one dollar and even more."

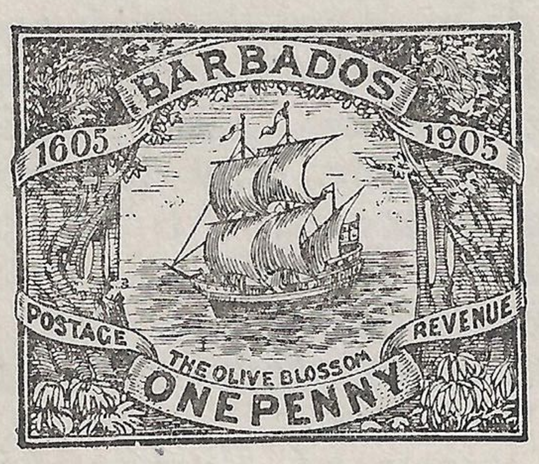
The third stamp of this type issued by this country was placed in circulation October 26, 1902, and was to commemorate the opening of the port of Rosario. The stamp, value five centavos, is dark blue and oblong in shape, and pictures, as the stamp itself is labelled, the "Puerto del Rosario", in which can be seen many commercial cargo carriers.

The peso and real values of the early Buenos Aires stamps, prior to 1860,

show within an oval a steamship with sails. The values range from In Ps (one peso) to CUATO PS (four pesos). There are no numerals of value.

AUSTRIA.—The 1915 Charity stamps of this country despite their intended nature picture very war-like scenes, such as mounted and foot soldiers, warships, field guns and aerial bombers. The warship is the only one of interest to us here. It is shown on the 23 heller, (20 and 3), making good speed, and presenting a portside view.

BAHAMAS.—The 1920 peace issue of this British West Indian possession displays as a part of the design the seal of the island and is therefore a "ship stamp." On the left is the head of His Majesty, surmounted with a crown and a ribbon on which one notes the words "Peace Peace". On the right, at the top, is the seal, while at the bottom is a tablet which bears the value. A spray of palm leaves droops over the tablet. "Bahamas Postage" is at the bottom in a straight border.



BARBADOS.—In order to inform the world that the 300th anniversary of the discovery of Barbados was at hand, this island in 1905 issued a special set of postage stamps for the convenience and benefit of the letter writing public. The design shows the ship "Olive Blossom" through a frame of native shrubbery, from which the island originally got its name. The Portuguese passing by called it "Los Barbudos" from the number of bearded trees visible from the ocean. The crew of the "Olive Blossom" took possession of the island in 1605 in the name of "King James of England and of this Island". The design was executed by Lady Carter, formerly Miss Parker of Boston.

BELGIUM.—The one franc, issue of 1912-13, pictures a port in which are plainly seen several steamships, two of which are in the very foreground. One can see the town clock in the distance. The Belgian flag is flying from the bow of a steamer.

BERMUDA.—The 1906-10 issue of Bermuda's postage stamps show within a circular frame three ships, two have their sails furled, while the other has spread sails. In the very foreground can be seen the gates of a lock.

In 1910 this island celebrated the 300th anniversary of its settlement by issuing a special set of postage stamps, values one farthing to one shilling. The main feature of the design is a ship of the seventeenth century with the cross of Saint George flying from the mast head. This design was taken from a local coinage known locally as "Hog Money", which was current throughout the island during the early 19th century.

The Legislative Tercentenary commemorative issue of 1920 pictured the ship Sea Venture which was wrecked on this island in 1609 when en route to Virginia, and indirectly caused the settlement of Bermuda and the head of George V.

The issue is to mark the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the House of Assembly of Bermuda, except for the House of Commons, the oldest legislative body of its kind in the British Empire.

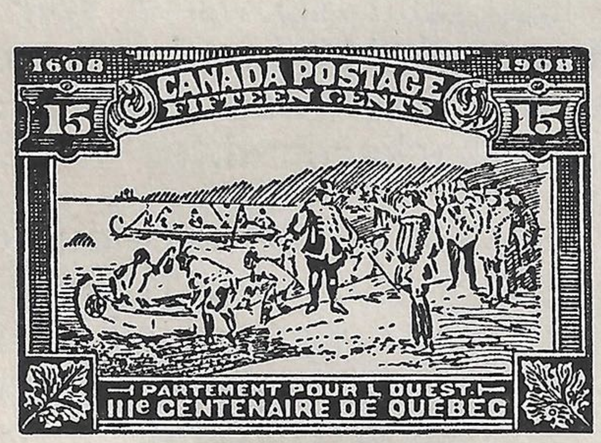
BRAZIL.—At the direction of the Postmaster-General it was made public December 1st, 1899, that on the first day of the next month there would be placed on sale at all of the post offices throughout the republic postage stamps commemorative of the discovery of Brazil. The stamps were issued in the values of 100, 200, 500, and 700 reis, but only the first need be mentioned. The color is red and the design an allegorical figure of the discovery of Brazil, which shows natives watching from the rocks the approach of the white man's ships which are under full sail.

The 1920 Brazilian stamps are of five types. Aviation, industry, railroads and ocean travel are displayed on these 1920 labels. The latter type is issued in two values, 600 and 1,000 reis. The design pictures a female figure lounging at the right; at the top is, "Brasil Correos." Through an open space at the right a steamship is visible, presenting port side bow. At the bottom is the value expressed in numerals in a tablet. The Portuguese word NAVEGACAO is placed at the bottom.

British Guiana.—All the postage stamps of this country except the 1850 and commemorative issue of 1898, dated 1897, show the same general design, that of an early 19th century merchantman ship with spread sails showing a starboard side view. One reason for this being on so many stamps is that it, and the wording "Damus Petimusque Vicissim," comprise the colony's seal.

British Solomon Islands.—All the stamps of this South Pacific protectorate of Great Britain prior to 1913 displayed a native nautical conveyance. Since that time, however, the regulation design used by so many of the other colonies has been put into use.

Brunei.—The stamps of this extremely unhealthy island (a protectorate of Great Britain on the north coast of North Borneo) display a bit of native scenery in which a thatched "house" and native boat show in prominence. The "skipper" furnishes the power from the stern, while the cargo is placed amidships. The bow is completely out of the water.



Canada.—The 15 and 20 cent values issued in connection with the celebration held at Quebec in 1908, the 300th anniversary of the founding of that city, picture the means of navigation used by the early explorers of that now great country. We will mention them in order. The first shows the great explorer ready to embark. Champlain is standing on the bank talking with friends, while his companions have already taken their places and are waiting for him to join them. The picture is full of life. The legend beneath reads "Partement de Champlain pour l'ouest". The word "partement" is now an obsolete equivalent for the modern "depart". This word is found often in Champlain's journals. The twenty cent pictures the fleet of Cartier at the time of his arrival at what is now Quebec. He sailed from St. Malo May 19th, 1535, and arrived at Stadecone the next September. The site of his landing is now located in the southeastern part of the city of Quebec. The vessels pictured are the Grande Hermine, Petite Hermine, and the Hermillion, ranging in tonnage 120, 80 and 40 respectively.

Central American Steamship Co.—This local issue was made up of three values, 2c carmine, 10c blue and 50c chocolate brown. The design, like a good many other locals, fakes, etc., was a rather pretty affair, intended to take the eye of philatelists. In the centre, in a shield-like frame, a steamship is visible, probably one of the Central American Company's vessels, steaming towards the right. At the sides is a palm tree, the top of which extends over the ship.

Chili.—The postage stamps of this South American country, issue of 1910, are of historical interest and recall to our minds the stories of this country's fight for freedom. This issue marks the centennial of Independence as did our issue of 1876. The ten and twelve centavos values picture Chili winning on sea, while San Martin was defeating the oppressor on land. The first stamp shows the combat between the frigates Esmeralda and Lautaro, in which the former vessel attempted to blockade the harbor of Valparaiso but was treated to the sour fruits of defeat and forced to withdraw to Callao. This scene dates back to April 27th, 1810. The second illustrates the capture of the Spanish frigate Maria Isabella on the 29th of October, 1810, in the harbor of Conception. On this day the Chilean frigate San Martin under the command of the "rebel" Commodore Eucalada drew

alongside the enemy and gave her several broadsides which scared the crew so completely that many jumped overboard, leaving the vessel in the hands of the rebels, who later rechristened it the "O'Higgins".

China.—The 24 candarin stamp, issue of 1894, occasioned by the 60th birthday of the Dowager Empress, pictured the Chinese native boat, the junk, in midstream in full sail.

The first issue of the Republic of China, values ½ to 10 inclusive, ten values, picture the same junk on the Hoang Ho, or Yellow River, sometimes spoken of in this country as "China's Great Sorrow", due to its annual rising, accompanied by great loss of life and property. In the distance is seen the Tiensin-Pukow Railroad bridge near Tsinanfu, over which a train is seen passing. Over the junk is the inscription in Chinese characters "Chunghua Mim-kuo Yu-cheng", or Chinese Republic Postal Service.

As in our own country, the local stamps of China aid us. The Chungking and Foochow local stamps, placed in circulation about the same time as the 1894 commemorative stamps, picture the junk, also. The issues of the first named treaty port picture a bit of local Chinese scenery besides the junk. A hill and pagoda are seen in the background. The issue numbers six stamps, and at a passing glance they all seem alike in every detail, but they are not. The junks in the two are not the same! They differ as to size, number of persons aboard and pieces of cargo on board. Also in the second, clouds are visible, an unrecorded phenomenon in the first. The first stamps bear the inscription at the top "Chungking", while on the second it reads "Chungking L. P. O."

About this same time, Foochow issued her stamps, comprising nine values, an attractive lot to say the least. The values range from ½ to 40 cents. The design pictures a sailless boat in the foreground. Its crew and passengers can be easily seen. In the background is shown a harbor, a haven from the winds, surrounded by hills. Herein is seen a score or more junks, some with sails furled as though tied up for the off-season.

Chinese post cards also bear the junk. The 1918 issue of cards carries the regulation "junk design" used on the adhesive stamps of five years previous. They are of the values of 1½ and 3 cents, color blue.

Colombia.—The 1903 issue of Colombian labels furnish us with one more type. It is shown on the five centavos value and pictures a modern coast steamer with one funnel and two wireless masts, presenting a starboard side view.

Congo.—The 40 centimes and ten franc values of the issues of 1894-1910 and 1915 pictures transportation both native and European, on the "dark continent" in two general designs. The first shows a native barge being poled up a sluggish stream by several huskies. This type of barge is very common, being the product of the native industry. They are cut from trees of great length and diameter. Travelers often come back with stories of having seen some of these barges ten feet wide amidships and eighty feet long. The second pictures transportation "a la white man" and shows a stern-wheel steamship, probably on the same river. Both stamps have native flora as side designs and background.

Cook Islands.—The bi-coloured pictorial stamps of Aitutaki, Niue, Penrhyn Island, and Rarotonga issued in 1920 had been looked for for a long time, but when they did arrive philatelists noted four separate sets for the group commonly known as Cook Islands, one set for each island!

The centre designs in all four sets are the same, with the frames differing slightly. The colors are different for each set. Owing to U. P. U. regulations, the "ship stamps" (one half penny and one penny values) have retained their standard colors, though the shades do differ slightly.

The one-half penny stamp pictures the arrival of Captain Cook in 1773. A land-

ing beneath a group of coco palms is shown. A brig and mountains are seen in the distance. This scene seems to contradict historians, who declare that Captain Cook had two ships.

The one penny shows a wharf at which is moored a two-mast schooner and a barkantine. On the beach in the foreground is shown an outrigger canoe.

Costa Rica.—This country's first stamp bore a representation of its seal and may be classed as a ship stamp, also the 1892 issue and ten colones 1910 stamp.

In 1911 this country's postal administration surcharged a set of telegraph stamps for postal purposes. The design of the telegraph stamps showed a steamship on a Central American river with tropical shrubbery in the background and foreground.

Cuba.—The five centavos value of the first stamps issued by Cuba after this island had been recognised as a republic by the United States, pictures in blue a three mast steamship presenting starboard bow.

Danish West Indies.—The franc values issue of 1905 of this former Danish possession of the western world pictures a three mast sailing vessel. Above is the wording "Dansk Vestindien"; below "Frimaerke", with the numerals of value in the four corners inclosed in a circle.

Diego Suarez.—A ship design appears on the 1c 1890. Were it not for the panel containing the numeral of value, we would get a better view of this ship. From what we can see it has three masts and flies the tri-color of France, the mother country, from the stern.

Dominican Republic.—The one cent brown issue of 1899 pictures one of the first "Made in America" boats. During Columbus' fourth and last voyage, when shipwrecked on the island of Jamaica and in need of help, he sent one of his Captains, Diego Mendez, to San Domingo for aid. This stamp pictures the voyage in a boat made from drift wood from the wreck. Later this stamp was changed from brown to green to conform to the color scheme of the Universal Postal Union.

Egypt. — The one millieme brown stamp pictorial issue of 1914, celebrating the anniversary of the accession of the then reigning Khedive Abbas II, pictures dhahabiyelis on the Nile.

The Postage Due Stamps of the Soudan postal division show a side wheel steamship.

Esthonia.—The second or republican issue consisted of three values. On one is shown a galley in which can be seen the oarsmen. The first issue of this country was put in circulation by the Bolshevist forces and consisted of designs made entirely of inscriptions.

Fiji.—From this island we get an idea of what a "pirogue" of faraway Fiji looks like. It is rudely shaped from a tree and the center is burnt out with fire much in the same manner as the canoes of the Congo region already mentioned. This design is shown on the one and two pence stamps of 1893, through a circular frame of native palms and ferns.

Fiume.—The 1919 Charity Stamps of D'Annunzio's realm picture on four values, 45 cents to one lira, a Venetian galley at sea, which brings back to our notice the stories of the Venetian and Genoese trade competition of Columbus' day. In those days the Venetian ships carried over half of the silks and spices used in Europe from China and India.

The first newspaper stamp from this bit of Adriatic coast is triangular in shape, gray green in color; and one centesimi in value. In the centre is the ship presenting starboard stern, and evidently trying to get out of sight.

German Colonies.—The November, 1900, general issue for all the German Colonies shows the royal yacht Hohenzollern. All the colonies used this design, the only difference existing was that the name of the colony in each instance was changed and also the currency panel where the German currency was not used. The general issue is of two designs; the first picturing a port bow view is used on the pfennig values, or its equivalent, while the larger and port side view was used for the mark values. The name of the Colony appears at the top on a ribbon scroll as does the value beneath. The numerals

of value are in the lower corners in panels.

Aside from philately, the ship itself is a credit to European shipbuilding and truly a specimen of Teuton love for the artistic. The Hohenzollern was designed by Emperor William, who neglected to provide sleeping quarters, his sketches making provisions for saloons and offices only. His attention was called to this oversight by one of his councilors. The yacht carried three masts, two funnels and two wheels, one to be worked by steam the other by hand. The spokes were of nickel and the wheels themselves were painted in white and gold.

At the time that the "Hohenzollern stamps" were placed on sale in the colonies the Berlin Post Office did likewise, and in answer to queries as to the reason for such a step people were informed that it was to provide merchants and others in the Empire with a way to send return postage for replies when communicating with the colonies. This is, of course, a perfectly legitimate purpose, but it is open to doubt as to whether or not the German Postal Administration would maintain an office for such a restricted business. The real reason was that Berlin expected a large trade with stamp collectors and dealers and in this they were not to be disappointed for the money taken in at the city of Berlin far exceeded the postal revenue of all the colonies added together.

Grenada.—A special stamp of the value of 2½ pence was issued in 1898 to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of that island, August 15, 1498, by Columbus. The central figure of design represents the flag ship approaching Grenada, above which is the inscription "La Concepcion" and below "1498 15th August 1898." The colour is ultramarine. In 1906, another ship stamp was issued by Grenada, which shows through a circle the same ship only smaller. The values range from ½ to 6 pence.

Hawaii.—The 1883 envelopes of this present day United States possession displays as a part of the design a bit of Hawaiian scenery in which a harbor surrounding mountains and steamships are prominent. The values range from one cent to ten and all are on white paper.

The two cent brown issue of 1894 shows the same bit of scenery though smaller and perhaps less of it, while the twelve cent value same issue pictures a steamship of similar type as the one displayed on the same value 1869 stamps of United States.

Honduras.—A Central American river steamer plus tropical palms, and low mountain ranges in the background forms the main design of the 1911 issue. Above the picture is the wording, "Correos de Honduras" (Honduras Postage) below "1911" and "U P U", and the value again, this time spelled out. Later this set was surcharged with a new value to meet a stamp shortage.

Ivory Coast.—Within neat borders and African river scenery is shown another means of aquatic transportation on the stamps of Ivory Coast, (or Cote d'Ivoire as the French name it,) of the so called "dark continent." In the boat are five natives, three as passengers and two furnishing the locomotive power, one from the bow and one from the stern.

Jamaica.—The only ship stamp of this British possession is of very recent origin and pictures troops boarding a transport. The stamp is of the value of 1½ pence, color green. It is labelled "Contingent Embarking." The picture also shows the head of King George on a shield over which is a crown.

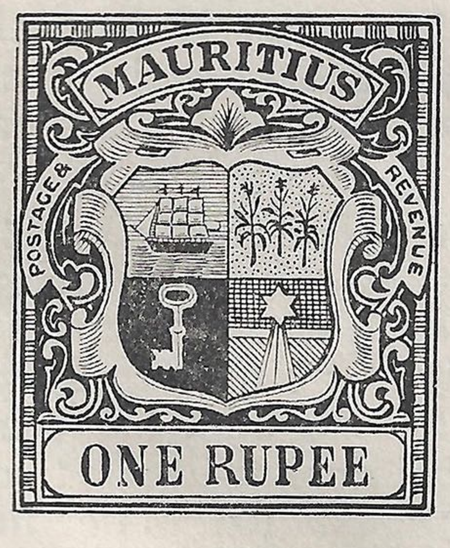
Liberia.—Liberia favored us in 1860 with ship stamps. A single value issued in 1885, 32 cents, pictures a sail boat, on the ocean, with setting sun in the background, while a palm tree and plow are at the sides. The five and fifty cent values issue of 1909 were the next to be issued, the former shows a steamship on

the high seas and the latter a small fishing boat manned by four natives. So as to be valid for official purposes these stamps as well as the rest of the issue were surcharged with a device to proclaim them "official."

A new set of registered letter stamps put in circulation recently pictures a ship on the high seas. The names of the five cities, Monrovia, Robertsport, Buchanan, Harper, and Grenville, appear on the stamps above the picture. The figures of value are inclosed in circles at the bottom with the word "Cents" between, while the scroll around the stamp reads "Liberia Ten Registered".

MALTA.—From this island we get three types. The first appeared on the one farthing 1900 and four pence 1915, pictures the island's wharves as would be seen from aloft. In midstream there is one vessel while near the wharf in the quiet waters there is another.

The issues of 1899 and 1907-11 show the other two types. The first an end view of a ship common to that part of the Eastern Mediterrean, is shown on the stamps ranging in value from one pence to four and a half. The five pence shows the same ship but in a different position. Here it presents a starboard side view.



MAURITIUS.—The 1895-98 stamps, varying in value from one cent to thirty-six, show a representation of this colony's seal. As in the case of British Guiana and Costa Rica the sailboat is shown on the seal so therefore these six values are ship stamps. The 1902 rupee values also display the seal.

MOZAMBIQUE.—An issue of stamps from this colony pictures a ship common to that part of the Indian Ocean. The foreground and background are composed of native scenery, palms and other vegetation. The scene pictured on this stamp is the junction of the Buzi River and the ocean.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Through an oval opening on the twelve and a half cents stamp of the only issue of this country is shown a steamship similar to the one displayed on the twelve cent value United States 1869. Above the ship is "New Brunswick Postage" and below "Twelve & Half" and "12½ Cents 12½".

NEW CALEDONIA.—The franc values issued in 1906-7 present a portside view of a four mast sailing merchantman of the early 19th century. The postage due stamps of the same year show two small boats each containing a man holding an oar.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The thirteen cent orange issue of 1866 portrays a two mast fishing schooner. The ten cent 1887 pictures a similar vessel but with the sails set differently.

The issue of 1897 was to commemorate two historical events, the 60th anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria and the 400th anniversary of the discovery of that island by the Cabots, June 24th, 1497. The eight cent shows two manned fishing boats meant to convey the idea that this occupation is a very extensive one in Newfoundland, while the ten cent shows Cabot's ship the Matthew leaving the Avon, the second day of May, 1497. The 24 cent also shows a fishing scene which is labelled "salmon fishing."

While the issue of '97 was to commemorate the discovery of Newfoundland, the issue of 1910 was to commemorate the settlement of the island. The four cent of this issue shows Guy's ship the Endeavour.

NEW ZEALAND.—The 1906 issue of this country, now a recognised Dominion, was of commemorative nature and celebrated an historical event, that of the arrival of the canoe Arawa from Hawaiki bringing the first inhabitants of New Zealand. These people were a branch of the Polynesian race and ac-

cording to their own historians and legends came from Hawaiki about six hundred years ago. Ethnologists have since translated Hawaiki to mean Hawaii or Savaii in the Samoan group. The European settlers found the native in a high state of civilization seldom seen before or since in savage or barbaric races. They manufactured flax from the plant and from this made clothes and mats, which they dyed with barks and roots. They were acquainted with wood-carving, their skill decorating the prows of their canoes. The half penny value has been mentioned, while the three pence stamp pictures Captain Cook and members of the astronomical expedition that accompanied him landing, while their ship the Endeavour stands out in the bay. This scene took place at Poverty Bay November 8th, 1769, but it was not until 1787 that the English made any attempt to colonize the islands.

NICARAGUA. — The commemorative stamps of 1892 pictured a deck scene on Columbus' flagship the Santa Maria in the early morning hours of Friday, October the twelfth, 1492. Columbus is shown with members of his crew about him. Upon landing he gave the newly found territory the name of San Salvador, although the Indians called it Guanahani.

NORTH BORNEO.—Because of the fact that at the time of founding this colony a sail boat was incorporated in the seal, it is a very natural thing for a ship to appear on the stamps and currency of this island. All the early issues, 1888-92, and the six cent values, issues '93 and '97, have as a main feature of design the colony's seal and are therefore ship stamps. The same ship minus the rest of the seal plus a bit of Borneo island scenery, forms the principal feature of design for the eight cent stamps issues of '93 and '97.

NYASSA.—The 300, 400 and 500 reis stamps, issue of 1911, picture a galleon of bygone days with a cross on its sails.

PANAMA.—The Panama stamps issued in 1878, while under Colombian guidance, show a picture map of the isthmus with a sail boat on each side.

The issue of 1918 consisted of three values: twelve, fifteen and twenty-four centesimos.

The first value pictures the Culebra Cut, with a steamer within. The Spanish caption "En El Corte de Culebra Agosto 11 de 1914" is beneath.

The second shows "El Vapor Panama Cruzando El Canal Vistatomada del sur en El Corte de Culebra Agosto 11 de 1914."

The last of the set portrays the steamer Cristobal in the Gatun Locks, or as the Spanish caption has it, "El Vapor Cristobal en la Exclusa de Gatun El 11 de Marzo de 1915."

On the ninth day of October (1920), the Republic postal department issued two new stamps of the value of fifty centesimos and one balboa. The first pictures the large drydock and machine shops located at Balboa. In the former, however, is seen two ships undergoing repairs.

The 1 balboa has for the main feature of design the collier Nereus in Pedro Miguel Locks.

These stamps were overprinted CANAL ZONE for use in that territory leased by the United States.

PAPUA.—All the stamps of this South Pacific colony known to some as British New Guinea have up to 1920 the same general design, which shows a native boat with oddly shaped sails peculiar to the islands.

PORTO RICO.—This island is to-day a part of the United States but prior to 1898 it was a possession of Spain. Taking this fact into consideration, it was natural that they should commemorate the discovery of the New World by Columbus. Only one stamp was issued at this time, which pictured Columbus disembarking on his visit to that island November 19th, 1495. It is said that 8,000 copies were issued. The spot pictured on the stamp is near the present city of Mayaguez on the western part of the island facing the Mona Passage.

PORTUGAL.—The issue of 1894, commemorative of the fifth centenary of the birth of Prince Henry, known as "The Navigator", and ranging in value from five to one hundred reis, were of three general designs, only two of which directly interest us. The first design represents Prince Henry in the prow of a caravel with two of his captains, one on either side. The second shows the Navigator watching the departure of Captain Zarco, who took part in the voyage of discovery in 1419, from the promontory at Sagres. All the stamps of this issue were designed by Velloso Salgado and were printed by Giesecke & Devrient of Leipzig, Saxony.

The second commemorative set for this country, issue of 1897, was to com-

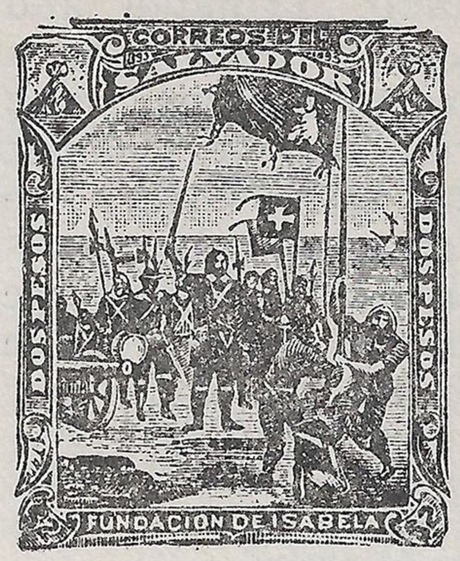
memorate the finding of the short trade route to India by Vasco da Gama in 1497. The 2½ reis represents the departure of the fleet from Belem, July 8th, 1497, while the 5 reis shows the arrival of the fleet May 20th, 1498, at Calicut on the Malabar coast. The 25 reis has for a design a figure of the Muse of History, holding an open book of fame in which were written the names and deeds of Vasco da Gama. In the distance in the rays of the sun can be seen the fleet. The 50 reis shows the flagship in a stormy sea, while the patron saint of the expedition is seen standing on the deck of an ancient galley on the 75 reis stamp. The flagship is again seen on the 100 reis value but all is calm this time on the sea. On the 150 reis stamp is shown the gentleman who made possible this issue of commemorative stamps, that of Vasco da Gama himself. These stamps were used in the colonies of Azores, Macao, Maderia, Portuguese Africa and India, and Timor. The name for each colony formed part of the design of each stamp.

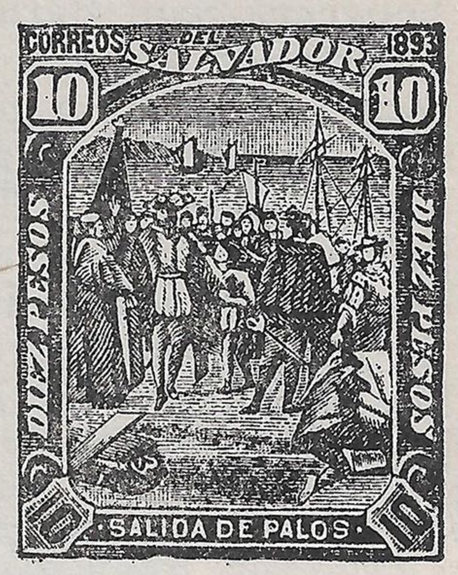
Reunion.—The 1907 franc values of this French possession in the Indian Ocean pictures a rocky coast in the background and a sailboat in the foreground. Sea gulls are seen sweeping overhead.

Roumania.—The ten bani issue of 1913, commemorating the annexation of Silistria, shows a Roumanian naval vessel approaching Constanza on the Black Sea. Silistria, a fortified town on the Danube, had, since the dawn of European history, been the bone of contention of the surrounding nations, and when it was annexed in 1913 by treaty there was plentiful reason for rejoicing, one form of which showed itself in the realms of philately.

Saint Pierre and Miquelon.—The franc values of this French fishing island off the southeastern coast of Newfoundland have as a main feature of design a fishing vessel carrying cod. Fishing is the only occupation in the islands. These islands are to-day the remnants of New France and monuments of lost French territory.

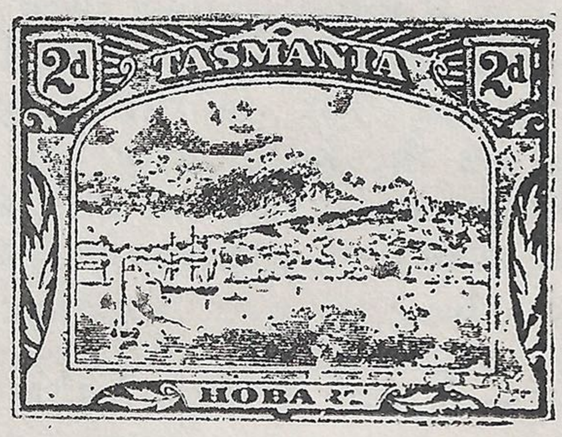
Salvador.—This country's postal administration decided upon special stamps to mark the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the New World by Columbus, which were issued in 1893. Only the two and ten peso values interest us. The first represents the founding of Isabella on the north coast of the Dominican Republic on December 7th, 1893, which was the first white settlement in the western hemisphere. The name was given by the Genoese himself in honour





of his royal patroness. The ten peso, same issue, pictures the departure of Columbus from Palos in 1492. The five peso, 1894, shows a deck scene on one of Columbus' ships. He is shown standing with drawn sword ready to fight any member of his crew who might attack the Indians that he was carrying back to Spain as royal hostages. This action on his part was necessary, history tells us, for the crew being of a superstitious nature, believed that a great evil would befall them for having these red men aboard and they wished to kill and throw them into the sea.

The ten and twelve centavos, 1896, show a steamship presenting a starboard bow lapped by rising waves. The ships on the two stamps are of the same type, although the borders and frames are different in each.



Tasmania.—The city of Hobart, its harbor and environs are shown on the twopence stamps of the issue of 1900-11. The scene is full of action and very clear and shows several ships in the harbor in the foreground.

Tonga.—The two shillings, 1897 issue of Tonga, (or Friendly Islands as they were named by an explorer because of the disposition of the natives) pictures a sailboat backed by several cliff islands. The kingdom is formed of 150 such islands, altho only 30 are inhabited.

Beneath the prow of the ship is the word "Maabai".

TRINIDAD.—The first postage stamp used in Trinidad was put in service between San Fernando, Trinidad and Puerto de Espana and was more of a local issue than a government one, being used on letters carried on the steamer Lady MacLeod. The stamp bears no value but it was understood to be worth four pence. The initials "L M L" are on the bottom half of the stamps, while the ship itself is shown on the upper half.

Trinidad pictures the landing of Columbus over 400 years ago on the two pence commemorative stamp of 1898. The design itself is taken from a stained glass window in the Trinidad Council Chamber, and shows the Genoese navigator landing from small boats while the caravels themselves are seen standing out to sea.

TUNIS.—The franc value of this French protectorate, issue of 1906, gives us a picture of a Roman galley such as was used in the days when Rome and Carthage contended for world supremacy. The ruins of the latter city are located within the boundary of Tunis and are shown on some of the lower values of this same set.

TURKEY.—A fine view of the Dardanelles and surrounding forts is shown on the twenty paras stamp issued in 1913. A merchant ship is seen in midstream. This stamp is perhaps the only stamp in existence that pictures two continents.

The two piastre stamp, same issue, shows a clean cut warship of modern type presenting starboard side view.

A set of Turkish stamps was issued in 1920. They were five in number and all ship stamps! They are one, two, five, ten, and thirty piastres in value and picture, in order, a cruiser, torpedo boat, the same again, dreadnought, and another cruiser, respectively.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.—And still another type of the sailboat is shown on the 1900-9 issue of these islands. Two designs were employed in this issue. The first, used on the ½ pence to one shilling values, pictures a boat through a circle, above which in a curved line appears "Turks and Caicos Islands." The second type is used on the two and three shilling stamps and shows the same ship through an unbroken circle. The ship itself is about the same size, although the stamp is made larger by the added frame.

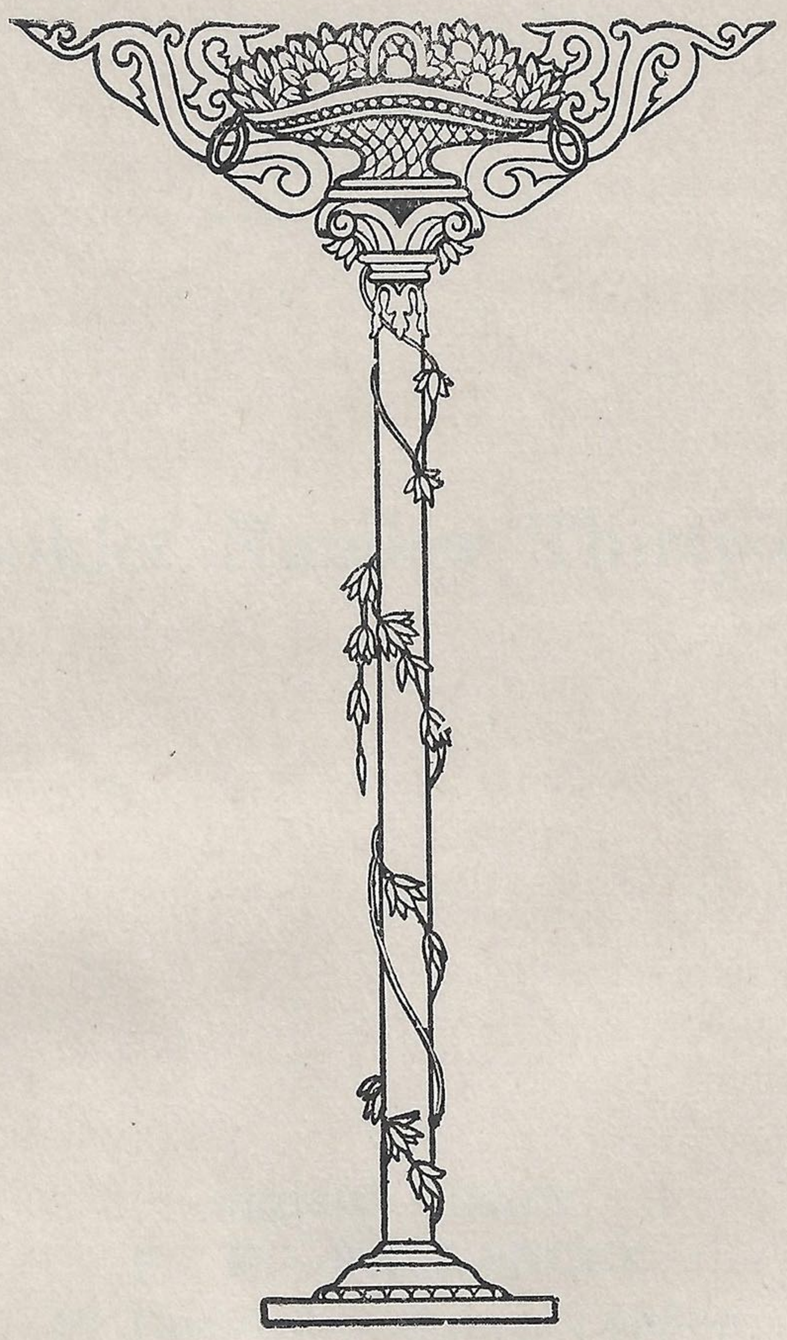
URUGUAY. — This South American country has given us three types. The first, displayed on the twenty centisimo, 1895, which pictures a steamship with sails presenting a portbow. The second type represents a complete set issued to commemorate the independence of Uruguay and consists of three values. The design of this set is taken from a painting of the bay of Montevideo and shows the armored cruiser "Montevideo" and the gunboat "118 de Julio". Above the scene is the legend "1825 25 Agosto 1908". The twenty-fifth of August is a national holiday in Uruguay as the fourth of July is ours. The third type was used the next year and consisted of two values, two and five centavos. The issuing of these two types of stamps was a part of the intended celebration of the opening of the port of Montevideo. Other marks there are none. Due to a great calamity, all festivities were countermanded at the last minute. On the morning of the 24th, the day before, the Argentine excursion steamer Columbia and the North Lloyd steamship Schlesien collided resulting in the sinking of the former with the loss of two hundred or more lives.

VENEZUELA.—The twenty-five centavos stamp of this country shows within a frame a picture of the discovery of America by Columbus, authorized by the following decree:—

"The Chief National Executive has seen fit to decree, that the new types of postage stamps created by the resolution

of 28th of February of the current year to celebrate the fourth centenary of the discovery of America and participation of Venezuela at the Universal Exposition at Chicago, shall be 25 centimes and color violet.

(Signed) MUNOZ UNDRADO."

Ten years later a postage stamp was issued by this country that pictured a three mast and one funnelled steamship, wide side paddle wheels. Later this stamp was surcharged for use in another province.

ZANZIBAR.—This stamp-issuing colony has given us our last subject, three types. All the types represent the same native boat but in a different position. The ten rupees value, issue of 1908, pictures the native boat near the shore, while the other two designs, one and ten rupees values, issue of 1913 place the ships far out to sea.